

Welcome

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Project Vicinity

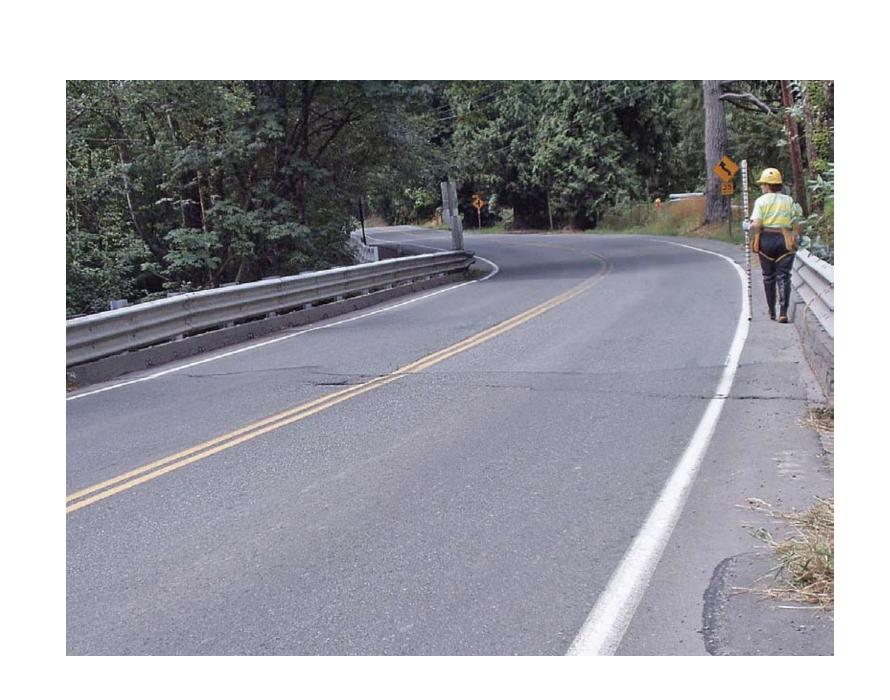






Why is this project needed?

- Structural deterioration causing long-term maintenance issues
- Narrow lanes and no shoulders or sidewalks
- Structural capacity concerns
- Earthquake vulnerability
- Flood issues







Proposed timeline

Study/Concept developmentSpring 2005 – Summer 2006

Open House #1 (conceptual design)

April 2006

Select preferred alternative Spring 2006

Project update mailing

Summer 2006

■ Design/Permitting Summer 2006 – Winter 2007-08

Environmental Review

Summer 2006 - Fall 2007

Now Den house #2 (intermediate design) Spring 2007

■ Construction Summer 2008 - Fall 2008



Environmental Considerations

Bandaret Bridge is located in an area with multiple environmental considerations that will need to be addressed during project design, mitigation planning, and construction.



- Issaquah Creek significant local resource
- Fish and wildlife, including threatened and endangered species, and designated Wildlife Network/Corridor





- Channel migration and stream bank erosion
- Cultural resources
- Mitigation
- Environmental benefits



Federal, state and local permit and other regulatory requirements







Environmental mitigation:

- Restore and improve riparian habitat within the road rightof-way along Issaquah Creek
- Maintain pool within Issaquah Creek immediately upstream of bridge
- Install large woody debris and boulders within Issaquah Creek to create habitats for aquatic species



- Bench (terrace) the west stream bank just northwest of the new bridge to increase channel complexity and connectivity**
- Plant native vegetation on the property just northwest of the new bridge to restore a functional riparian buffer to the creek
- Incorporate additional wildlife habitat features into restored and enhanced critical area buffers
- Relocate and upgrade the existing septic field on the property just northwest of the new bridge to a location further away from the creek

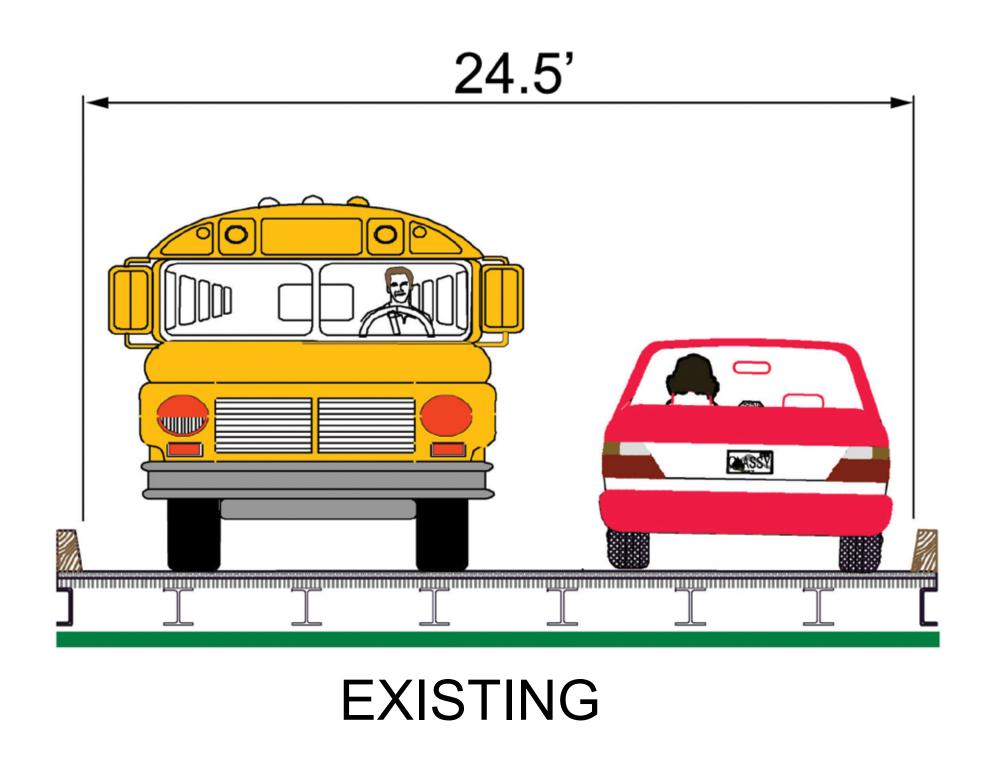


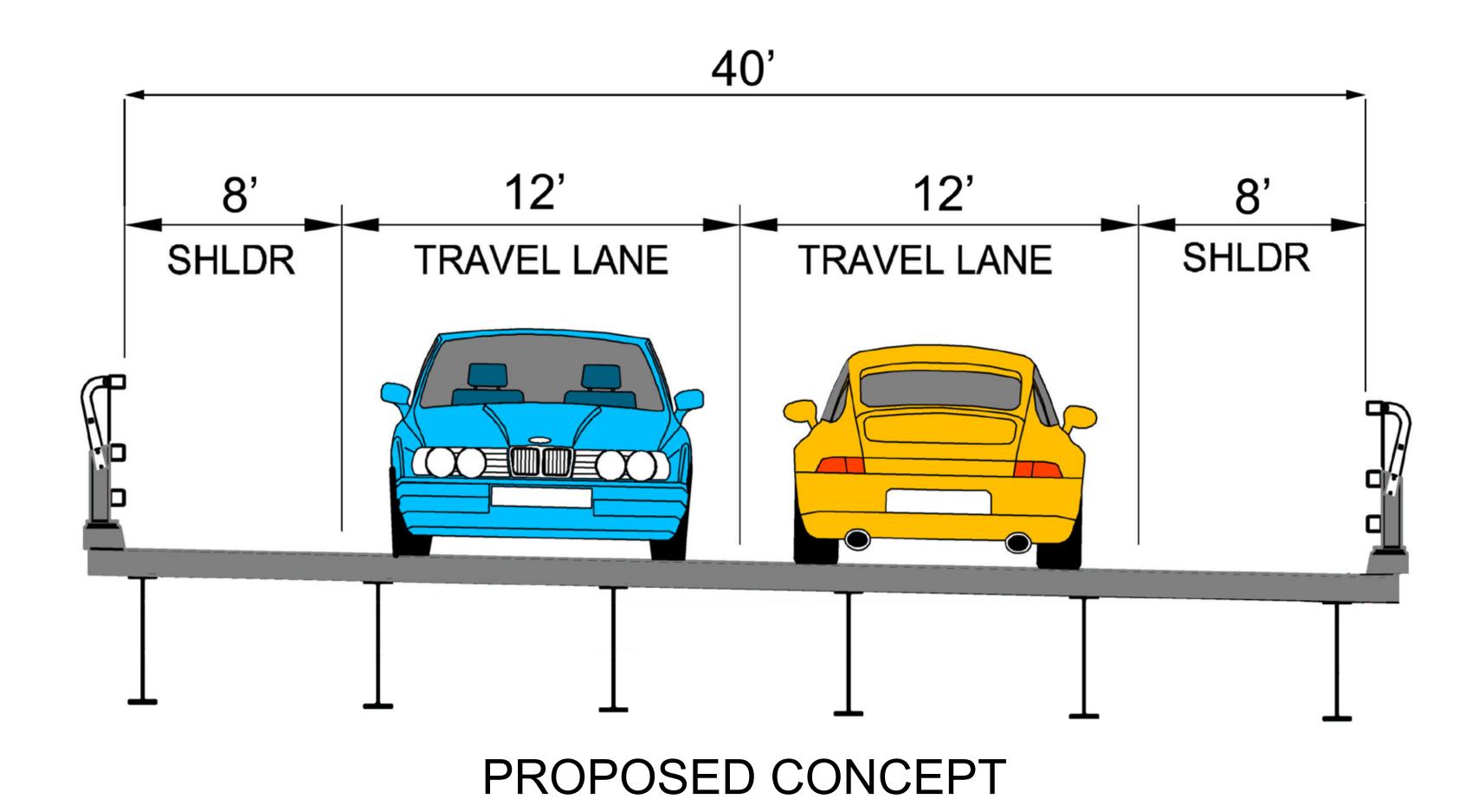
^{**} Benching the stream bank to increase channel complexity means to create one or more terraces that allow for water during high water events to spread out and slow down so fish can get out of the fast moving water during such events and rest in the benched areas (i.e., create a refuge for fish to hang out in and rest). Channel complexity also allows for more diversity in fish and wildlife species that may utilize the area.





Project Improvements





Comparison Table

| Features | Existing Bridge | New Bridge |
|----------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Lane Width | 11 Feet | 12 Feet |
| Shoulder Width | None | 8 Feet |
| Maintenance Level | High | Low |
| Load Capacity | 27 tons | 45 tons |
| Bridge Length | 60 Feet | 100 Feet |



Staged Construction

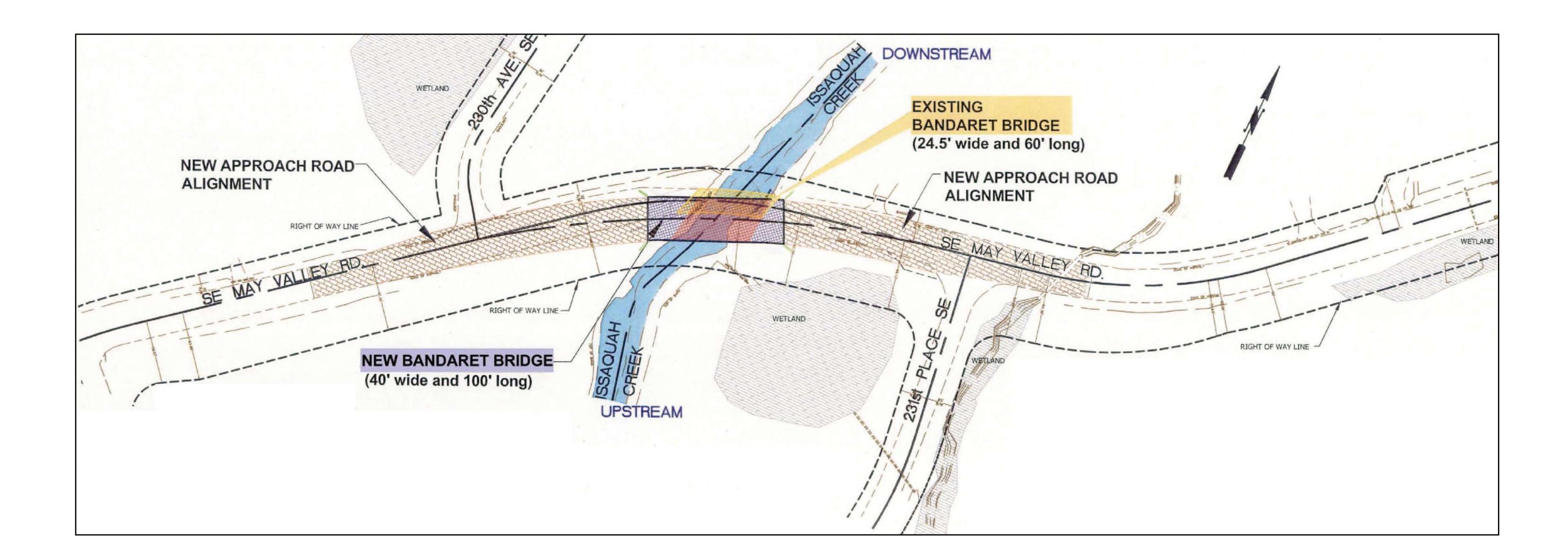
■ The new bridge would be built in three stages:

Stage 1: Build south portion

Stage 2: Shift traffic to south portion, demolish old bridge, and build north portion.

Stage 3: Shift traffic to new bridge

■ Approximate construction contract cost — \$2,500,000





Construction Staging

Stage 1:

- Build south portion
- Two-way traffic uses existing bridge

Stage 2:

- Shift traffic to south portion
- Temporary traffic signals activated
 - One-way, one lane alternating traffic on new bridge south portion
- Demolish old bridge
- Build north portion

Stage 3:

- Shift traffic to new bridge
- Remove temporary traffic signals

